NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce

Cerrespondence of The Journal of Commerce.

Wassington, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.

We are about to have an explosion in regard to Mexican affeirs. The war will be at home, and not with Mexico. Whatever may have been the objects of the Executive in the negotiations lately carried on with Mexico, they have not been accomplished, and are not likely to be at present. Notwithstanding all the remors about a treaty, or the draft of a treaty, or the project of a treaty, there has been nothing of the kind, as yet, so far as is known to the President and Secretary of State: nothing, at least, to which the Mexican Government has been a party. If Gov. Marcy's written instructions to Gen. Gadsden, or the President a verbel instructions, or if the more recent and different instructions to Mr. Ward constitute a treaty, then we have got one, and the Senate will, it is hoped, call upon the President for a copy of it—if it be neither incompatible with public nor private interests.

The Union has more than once officially contradicted all statements that the Government was in favor of the Conkling Treaty, or that they had demanded the enforcement of the Garsy grant: and, even within the last two or three days, the President and Secretary of State have declared, with apparent sincerity, that Gen. Gadsian had no instructions on the subject of the Tohwandepec grants. They have also declared that no componation would be made to Mexico for the abrogation of the lith article, or for anything else, except a slip of territory south of the Gilla for the purposes of a railroad. The understanding has also been, and the Government so considered, that under the existing treaty we have secured the right of way for a railroad. In the President probably alluded to, in his message, as being consistent with our "reasonable exceptions."

These are the views which have been held out as to the objects of Go

m his message, as being chassian without reasonable of expectations.

But, notwithstanding these views and deliberations, there is reason to believe that the propositions actually made by General Gadsden are of a different character. The particulars of some of the propositions have transpired, and there is a great desire to know more about them. Whether the President and Mr. Marcy will now authorize the characterial is to be seen. They have denied so much

Whether the President and Mr. Marcy will now authorize their denial, is to be seen. They have dealed so much that they might as well deny everything.

The interests of the Tehnantepec Company, which claims under Garay, were cherished by the late Administration, and were pressed upon Mexico. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate also made a report in favor of enforcing that claim, unless Mexico should concede it. The Committee did not press their resolutions to a vote at the late Session, out of deference to the new Administration, and also for the reason that the President's action in the matter would be as decisive and efficient in favor of the Garay claim without those advisory resolution as with them. It is now believed that they were not mistaken in this opinion, and that no treaty will be made without the most full and complete recognition of the interests of the Garay claimants.

Whether the propositions of General Gadalen embraced a demand for a specific compliance with the terms of that

Whether the propositions of General Gadaden embraced a demand for a specific compliance with the terms of that grant or not, is a doubtful question. I am led to believe that it amounted to that. The Garay claim for indemnity for the annulment of that contract, as presented to the late Administration, was a little over the sum of five millions. That the propositions embrace a demand for the payment of this sum, as an alternative to the execution of the contract, may now be assumed. Mr. Webster call in his lest official letter on this subject to Mr. Larainzar, "that to "claims of our citizens such as this, Government cannot "remain indifferent." The Senate Committee seconded Mr. Webster's views, and now our Government, through its Minister, reiterates and enforces them. One of the propositions of our Minister is, that a Board of three Commissioners shall be appointed, who shall ascertain and allow claims of American citizens upon the Government of Mexico, to be paid out of the indemnity offered by the United States. There is no proposition, however, for the payment of any claims of Mexican citizens for depredations under the 11th article. Mexico will, therefore, be left to provide for the payment of her own citizens, out of the indemnity allowed. It is not to be suppored that Sania Anna would pay them at all; as he will need the money himself. The chances that these propositions will be accepted by Mexico are very small.

these propositions will be accepted by Mexico are very small.

Gen. Gadsden, it is known, became very unacceptable to Santa Anna, his Serene Highness not being, pleased with the manner or purport of the propositions of our Minister. For some time past there has been no personal interviews between him and Santa Anna. The negotiation had come to a pause between Mr. Gal-den and Mr. Bon nillla. Two propositions were then seriously entertained by Santa Anna in Council—one, to request the withdrawal of Gen. Gadsden, and the other to transfer the whole negotiation to Washington. Gen. Almonie had urged the expediency of the latter course, holding out the assurance that he could make a more favorable treaty for Mexico here. But Santa Anna decided, for the present, to appoint Commissioners, with Bennilla as one of them, to continue the negotiation with Gen. Gadsden.

That Mr. Ward had also instructions on some points there is no doubt, and it is quite certain that the two diplomats were exceedingly jealous of, and hostile to each other; and that neither of them was very cordially received by the Mexican authorities. But either jointly or separately, they did make certain propositions to the Mexican Commission, and copies of them are now before our Government here.

But I can state, very positively, that at the latest date from Mexico, Dec. 17, the Mexican Government had not accepted them, whatever they were. On the contrary, it is now believed that the whole negotiation will be transferred to Washington, where the Senate can be consulted in regard to it, and where, if any where, a treaty honorable to the United States, and liberal toward Mexico, and just in regard to all the private interests concerned, can be made.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1834.

The Administration are about to bring the Mexican negotiation to a point; for, as I learn from the best authority, they have now offered specific terms to the Mexican Government for the solution of pending questions. The dispatch founded upon this decision was sent off on Saturday night. It is not strictly an **limath** but is one that will test the disposition of the Mexican Government to comply with our "reasonable expectations." The affair is supposed to relate simply to the adoption of a new boundary line, giving us a Pacific railroad route, and leaving the Tehnantopee affair and the matter of the 11th article out of the question. But should a treaty be made on this narrow basis, it will leave behind trout come questions that will return to plague us.

will leave behind trout come questions that will return to plague us.

The claims under the 11th article will accumulate to a formidable extent, and, after a while, will become of such magnitude that it will make for itself friends with the lobby of Congress, and with Congress itself. One half of the amount may be used to secure the other. So with the Hargous or Garay claim for indemnity for the loss of their contract. If the Government, by sanctioning the Slootreaty, does away with the Garay grant, the holders of that contract will come upon the Government for indemnity, in like manner as the claimants for French spoliations prior to 1800 have done, and perhaps with better success.

tions prior to 1800 have done, and perhaps with better success.

The propositions that Gen. Gadsden has made, as is now sufficiently well known, embrace a provision for indemaifying the Garay grantees, at the expense of the Mexican Government. That is, they are to be paid out of the amount of indemnity, which Gen. Gadsden proposes to allow to Mexico for the new boundary line—to wit, teefer millions. That is the substance of Gen. Gadsden's proposition, as I am new well assured, and these propositions so far from having been made the basis of a treaty, were positively refused by Santa Anna.

Senator Benjamin's call gives a new aspect to the Mexican question. His call will bring before the Senate the Sloc Contract, and the Conkling Treaty which protects it. I understand that it is the purpose of Senator Benjamin, who is the President of the Garay Tehuantepec Company, to show that the Sloc Contract will not meet the views and necessities of the United States in regard to the Tohuan tepec Transit. On the other hand, the friends of the Sloc Company are prepared todemonstrate its entire sufficiency for all our purposes. There will be a great debate in the Senate on this important topic.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas, the Government of Mecklenburg Schwerin has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States

Now, therefore, be it known, that I. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said Convention may be observed and falfilled with good faith in respect to the Government of Mecklenburg Schwerin by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. 8.] and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—A private letter or California, received from an entirely reliable source, EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—A private letter from California, received from an entirely reinable source, informs us that the greatest excitement exists among the people concerning the late revolution or invasion of Lower California. Recruiting treeps for the re-inforcement of Col. Walker's command was going on actively and oponly. Our correspondent further states that he was present, by invitation, at a meeting of at least a those sand persons, early in December, who had enlisted under Gen. Flores for a proposed expedition to Ecuador, and that three times that number of men might be obtained in three weeks. From this and other information, we are assured that the that number of men might be obtained in three weeks.

From this and other information, we are assured that the
United States efficiers and place holders in California are
purposely ignorant of these movements. They are the
only persons who are.

[Albany Argus.]

MAINE POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribana.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 8, 1354, 5 P. M.

The first week of the Maine Legislature fills passed, and Maine has no organized Senate, no Governor and Council, no Secretary of State, or other State officers. The strife between the "Cats" and "Softs" has been gradually increasing, until it has very nearly ripened into the spirit of disorganization, and still the excitement has not reached in a sulmination.

into the spirit of disorganization, and still the excitement has not reached its culmination.

In order that you may understand the precise position of parties, I have thought it proper to give you a brief but correct history of the past week, together with the probable course that will be pursued by the several parties the coming week.

Last Wednesday—the day appointed by our Constitution for the meeting and organization of our State Government, found collected at the seat of Government 13 Senators elect, (the whole Senate comprising 31 manhers) and should 140 Representatives, the whole

13 Senators elect, (the whole Senate comprising 31 members) and about 149 Representatives, the whole number being 151. The members of the House, in a party point of view, are divided as follows: 64 Whigs, 64 Pillsbury Democrats, known here as "Wild Cat," and corresponding to your "Hards"; 18 Morrill Democrats, or "Softs"; and 5 Free-Soilers.

You will have received intelligence of the election of Speaker of the House and Clerk. On the day of the assembling of the Legislature the Senators elect, thirteen in number sixteen being a quorum, assembled at

teen in number, eixteen being a quorum, assembled at their chamber. There being seven "Cata," they pro-ceeded to organize temporarily by choosing a President and Secretary. But they did not stop here, as they are directed in express terms by the Constitution, viz: are directed in express terms by the Constitution, viz:

"A less number than a quorum may adjourn from day
"to day and compel the attendance of absent mem"bers"—but they proceeded to choose a Committee on
Credentials, making up the committee of four "Cata"
and three opposition. After helding sessions for two
days, the majority of the committee came in and reported "thirteen elected, and that there were two
"vacancies in Cumberland and one in Waldo District,
"in each of which there were none but Wild Cat con"stitutional candidates!" They reported no vacancies
in any of the other Districts, where there are fifteen
vacancies and Whig constitutional candidates, but reported only the vacancies where they had candidates, ported only the vacancies where they had candidates, and sent a message to the House "requesting the "House to meet the Senators elect in Convention "fortheith, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in "the Districts of Cumberland and Waldo."

The "Cats" threaten that they will never report ny more vacancies in the Senate until the one already any more vacancies in the Senate until the one-catready reported shall be filled, which, being interpreted, is: They will never report any more vacancies until a quorum of the S nate is made up of "Cats," in order that they may thus have the organization their own way. To this the opposition would have no particular objection if nothing but precedent was against it. But the very letter of the Constitution, and a decision of the Superior Court to the very point which was submitted. letter of the Constitution, and a decision of the Supreme Court, to the very point, which was submitted to them by a previous Senate, is diametrically opposed to this disorganizing course. And the order which the House has passed, viz: asking the Secretary of State to lay before the House an abstract of the record of the Governor and Conneil, including the persons elected to the Senate, the number of vacancies, and the Districts in which they occur, together with the names of the Constitutional candidates—has foreshadowed pretty strongly, that they will proceed, the first of the week, after having given the Senators elect sufficient notice of the hour when the Convention will be holden to fill all the racancies, whether they deign to be presto fill all the racancies, whether they deign to be pres-

thus elected will not be recognized as members, and say that nothing but brute force can remove their President pro tem. from the Chair. But notwithstanding their proverbial disorganizing disposition, I think the result of your Senate's resignation will not be for-

The Opposition has some of the first talent in the State, and thus far has presented an unbroken front. I have no doubt they will proceed with prudence, but with all due firmness and organize the Government, the disorganizers to the contrary, notwithstanding; and, if notking more than can be foreseen at this time shall prevent, we shall soon see "the consummation so "greatly to be wished"—the election of Wm. Pitt Fessenden, U. S. Senator.

ERIE RAILROADS

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1854. A bill was offered in the Senate of this State, this morning. for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Raitroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, through Erie or Crawford County, or purchase any road already constructed Messrs John W. Geary, Chambers McKibben, George M. Lauman, Wm. F. Packer, W. T. Morrison, John O. Rockafellow, John Snedgrass and R. Colman are named as corporators, with a capital stock of \$500,000, but with power to increase the stock to any amount deemed necessary to complete the read-the road to be commen sed within one year from the passage of the act and completed within three years. The risburg and Lancaster Road, in this State, under a proviso that a discrimination of twenty five per cent shall be made in favor of trade and travel passing to or from the Sunbury and Eric Railroads. The bonus the corporators pro-pose to pay the State for the privileges granted, is \$250,000. The road is to be built subject to the provisions of the General Railroad Law of 1849, which authorizes the Directors to fix the cause as they may deem proper

It is rumored here this afternoon, that the Judiciary Coo mittee of the Senate has agreed to report, without amendment, the bill of the Erie people, and that as soon as it is reported a will be taken up and acted on.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA

From Our Own Correspondent.
New Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1854.

Our School Directors have taken a noble stand, and voted that all the teachers now employed in our schools should be retained during good behavior. For some two or three years the Directors of our Public Schools have held annual elections for teachers in the month of December. The teachers in the schools of course spent more time in e'ectioneering than in teaching and persons out of the schools who wanted situations as teachers would wear out more shoe leather in three months running after Directors then a newspaper reporter would in a years time. The excitement about this school teachers' election has been up o fever heat: there has been more interest taken in it than there would be in the election of the Mayor of our city. I learn that there were more than four times the number new applications than is usual; and it appeared to me that every man in the Let or American District of our city had some friend he wished elected as a teacher. There were many poor girls and widows left friendless by the loss of their parents or husbands during the yellow fever epidomic who are now seeking situations as teachers, which is the cause of the great interest manifested in the election. The Directors were forced into the stand they have taken by an editorial published in last Sunday's Piccyuse. and that paper shall have all the credit for having called the attention of the public to the evils of these elections. Our next Legislature will consolidate our schools-and ins of having four Superintendents and four School Boards, one in each District as there now are, we shall have but one Superintendent and one School Board. The advantages of consolidation are very great—and the amount to be saved to the City will be over \$25,000 a year. \$10,000 is now paid for services of Superintendent and about \$5,000 for Secretary and Porters. Over \$14,000 is paid for the services of teachers in four High Schools. \$8,000 can be saved on the salaries of Superintendents, \$4,000 on Secretary, and \$10,000 by having only one High School.

I learn that Judge Beecher, who is a member elect to the legislature from the Fourth District of our City, will bring forward a bill for the division of the School Fund, and as a large majority of the people of our State are Catholica it will no doubt become a law. I know many Protestants who are decidedly in favor of a division of the School Fund.

REIODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island Commenced its January Term on Tuesday. This is the business reasion, and usually occupies from four to six weeks. The Ten Heur Law. Homestend Exemption bill, and the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, are spoken of as the premipent measures that will be passed by this General Assembly. We take it there is no good reason why they should not be passed. The wonder is that they are not al-

The great topic of discussion in Rhole Island at present is the nomination of a ticket for State Officers by the Temperance men. But this is the true policy. If the old parties fail to put in nomination men true to the principles of Tempersuce, independent tickets should be made up and sustained by the friends of Reform. There has been a great deal of Rum legislation in this country. Suppose we should now have a little of another kind, just by way of experment'

MANCHESTER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Cerrespondence of The N. I. Tribuna.

Maschister, N. H., Monday, Dec. 5, 1853.

You are not unacquainted with the early history of Hillshoro', and I presume not indifferent to the prosperty of Manchester, its larger city.

Manchester is growing with the thrift of vigorous chillhood. Its business, in all departments, has quite outgrown its stinted garments, and the citizens have taken it in hand to make them larger. The influx of population, consequent apon the running of all our spindles, has created a great demand for tenaments, and given a new impetus to business; besides, many of our thrifty business men who have heretofore rented, have completed this season, or put in progress of erection, substantial dwellings. Approaching wister admonishes out door enterprise to desist: yet the spade, the trowel, the plane and the hrach are alike unmindful of her admonishes. The cry, "more mort, strikes upon the ear in every section of the city, while the busy hum of industry is quite unmindful that winter is really here.

The new building, in place of the print works, so recently destroyed by tire, is progressing rapidly on a larger and more improved plan. J. T. P. Hunt, the President of the Gas Works, an old master mason, under the direction of E. A. Straw, building agent of the Amskeag Manufacturing Company, has charge of the work. So many operatives (mostly male) were out of employment by this configuration, that it was greatly to be feared that the improvident would be poorly propared to meet relentless winter. Such fears were groundless, however, as the considerate directors, though great losers by the fire, made such provision that all the men and boys who desired work were set to cleaning brick and preparing the site for the new building.

John P. Lord, the enterprising agent of the Printing Department of the Marchester Print Works, has already set two or three machines in operation in a building adjoin ing the runs, where are turned off six or eight hundred pieces of Delaines every twenty four hours: thus supplyi

operation, there is a fair prospect that the depressed stock will assume an upward tendency again.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company are laying in the foundation for a large mill upon the lower level, adjacent number four, which they purpose erecting the coming season. This corporation has been eminently noted, both in the great variety and quality of its productions. This fact you gave the numerous readers of The Tribuse the other day, by a truthful allesion to its goods on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. David Gillia, its manufacturing exact, who has seasot his adult vers in the business of enf, who has spent his adult years in the business of tion manufacture, superintended the starting up of num-er one, and has been the presiding genius of this estab-

lishment over since.
The Mechanic's Mills Building, erected this season by The Mechanic's Mills Building erected this season by Mr. Shaw, upon the bank of the Merrimack, between the Machine Shop and Ameskeag Falls Bridge, embraces every variety of mechanism which enters into the operative mill. As you approach the building on the south there is seen a large cast iron cylinder in the basement, the end of which, if open, has a most ravinous look. It is sixty five feet long and six feet in diameter, and is used to Eurnetize timber. A car feighted with timber is drawn in and the cylinder closed, when the force pump is set in motion, and the air exhausted, so as to leave a vacuum in the perse of the wood, into which a liquid substance is in and the cylinder classed, when the force pump is set in motion, and the air exhausted, so as to leave a vacuum in the peris of the wood, into which a liquid substance is forced; this, it is said, renders the wood indestructible to the weather. The expense is about air dollars per thousand. This operation is under charge of Charles Bown, who, under the direction of Mr Straw, has charge of the water wheels, &c. both as to repairs and manufacture. He is now setting up in the center basement of the "Mechanic's Mills," a powerful pump, which will throw fifty thousand gallons per hour. With this the water of the Merrimack is to be forced into a reservoir, one hundred and eighty feet, upon the hights east, a mile distant. The water is to be used for the extinguishment of fire. This reservoir is capable of containing eleven millions of gallons. The cylinder of the pump is fourteen inches diameter, and has twelve five feet strokes per minute. The first section of this building is used by Mr. Brown for a workshop. He has twenty or thirty hands in his charge containtly.

E. A. Stetson occupied a section of this building for the manufacture of machine cards; P. Stark & Co., belts and rolls; A. D. Burges, loons pickers; John Cleworth, steel reeds; B. S. Stokes, flex; W. W. Leighton, edge tools; P. S. Browp, spikes, &c.; J. M. & S. F. Stanton, machinery; T. T. Abbett, steel fly, rs; Hall & Hubbard and Black & Stark each sash and blinds; Blood, Stone & Co., tools for the manufacture of locemotives. There are also connected with this industrial establishment two or three other branches of mechanical art, besides a large gratuall and saw mill, which are two very essential comcomitants of thrift and enterprise.

Blood, Stone & Co., as above noted, are erecting eact

other branches of mechanical art, besides a large gristmill and saw-mill, which are two very essential comcomitants of thrift and enterprise.

Blood, Stone & Co., as above noted, are creeting east
of Mechanics' Mills, on the line of the Concord Radroad,
a espacious steam locomotive shop. O. W. Bailey and
W. G. Means, gentlemen of enterprise and capital, are
interested in this undertaking. Mr. Bailey is agent of
the Amockeeg Machine Shop. Under his charge have
been turned off those superior locomotives which have
given to this shop an enviable reputation. Under the
agis of capital, enterprise and genius, this new shop
cannot fail of success, and Manchester will yet become
famous for her superior locomotives.

Northwest of this shop, near the Amoskeag Falls
Bridge, Agent Straw has in progress of erection two paper mills. The one is private, for the manufacture of
book and press paper; the other is incorporated with a
capital of three hundred thousand dollars, under the
name of "Blodget's Paper Mill," in honor of the man
who was the pation, agent, and one of the first founders
of the old Amoskeag Mills, and old State Canal, and
who saw with a prophetic eye in the misty fature this
present fleurishing manufacturing city. This establishment is purposed to manufacture wall paper. Both these
establishments go into operation early in the spring.

In the southern section of this city, adjacent the gas
works, Hunt, Balden, Sanburn, & Co., have 'ust created
a cast fron foundry, which, though just in operation, is
overrun with orders for work.

On Manchester street, above Pine-street, Hartshorn,
Darline & Co., have erected a brass foundry on the site

On Manchester street, above Pine-street, Hartshorn, Derling & Co., have erected n brass foundry on the site of the burnt steam mill, which will contribute essentially to meet the wants of art, and no doubt fill the coffers of the enterprising proprietors. The city has also erected on Manchester street, a substantial brick school house, which is an ernament to that part of the city. It is inwhich is an ernament to that part of the city. It is intended for the intermediate and two of the primary schools.

The Concord, Lawrence and Central Raiiroada have erected this fail a substantial freight depot, and design putting up early in the spring a passenger depot, which will meet at least the present wants of the city.

All these substantial improvements, together with the great number of private dwellings and shops going up, indicate that Manchester is "bound to go ahead" with the rest of the world, and that her artisans and laborers are well worked and well payed.

Col. T. P. Pierce, our new postmaster, her

rest of the world, and that her artisans and laborers are well worked and well payed.

Col. T. P. Pierce, our new postmaster, has erected a beautiful brick building for the accommodation of the City Bank and post effice, to be called the "Bank Block."

To complete the length and breadth of business and productive enterprise here, where but a few years ago was only a sand bank, we must, after taking a peep at Elmstreet, and examining the large amount of capital invested in trade, visit the Corporations. See the Manchester Mills rolling off its delaine fabric; the Amoskeag, with its great variety of cotton goods; the Stark, with its justly noted secunders bags, and the machine shop with its celebrated locomotives. Nor have we merely grown in our business relations this season. We have also added essentially to our extent of territory by the annexation of the two thrifty villages of Squog and Skeag, west of the river thus receiving within our jurisdiction thousands of thrifty population and many broad acres of productive land.

I will close by remarking that Mayor Smith in the city proper improvements, repairing of streets, building of sewers, keeping our public squares in good condition, our noted cemetery in keeping with the sacredness of the place, has caused the municipal to keep pace with the other improvements, and justly merited the approbation of all true men.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1853.

As this is a progressive age, we a progressive people, and The Tribune emphatically the most progressive journal of the country. I thought it might be acceptable to your five bundred thousand readers to notice through your columns,

of the country. I thought it might be acceptable to your five bundred thousand readers to notice through your columns, occasionally, the march of progress on the "sunset side of "the Father of Waters," in the young, the besutiful, and the prosperous State of lows. Our city is beautiful, and the prosperous State of lows. Our city is beautiful, and the prosperous State of lows. Our city is beautiful, and the prosperous State of lows. Our city is beautiful, situated on the Mississiph, about two hundred and fifty miles north of St. Louis, and presents from the river a most attractive appearance. The population is about seven thousand, in the least of St. Louis, and presents from the river a most attractive appearance. The population is about seven thousand, in the least of St. Louis and the least of the Union, particularly of the Middle and New Engished States, together with a large number of Germans, many of the least class, by their energy and industry, have acquired wealth since they have come among us, and make some of our very best citizens.

Our buildings are principally of brick, neat, substantial and commodious. We have eight brick Churches of different denominations, with three or four more in contemplation. We have two fine public school houses, which cost about \$10,000, and capable of accommodating seven hundred or eight hundred children. Our school fund is quite respectable, and rapidly increasing from the sale of lands, every sixteenth section of which is secured to the State for chicational purposes. The Baptist persussion have established a University in our City, and have erected a handsome edifice for a beginning. It will go into operation in January next. There are four or five very respectable Colleges in the State, and the Common Schools, generally, are in a very fiourishing condition. I might here say, without egotism, that a more intelligent, law abiding and order-loving people does not exist than the population of lows.

We have most beautful Autumns in this State, as an evidence of which I w

e had a fine Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibiion in October. Our people are paying great attention to stock, and in a few years we shall be able to exhibit as

last six months. And we extend a welcome to all, for we have room for all, land for the landless, and homes for the hemeless. The friends of temperance throughout the State are numerous and active, and they feel quite sanguine of getting a thorough prohibitory liquor law enacted at the next session of the Legislature. We have a partial prohibitory law now, for the violation of which quite a number of liquor sellers were indicted at the last term of err Court, and each fined from sixty to one hundred dollars. But the people are not satisfied. They want something that goes to the root of the evil. And they hope you will soon have the pleasure of chronising Iowa as a full bred anti-liquor State.

Our reilroad system is progressing. The first sound of the engine whistle of the railroad ever heard on the banks of the Upper Misaissippi, was from the opposite side of the river at this place last week on the Peoria and Oquowka (really Burlington) railroad. Within a few months time we shall have a continuous railway line to New York City, and require but two days to make the trip. The ongineers are busily engaged surveying the route from this to the Mississippi river, and the work will soon be put under contract, the Michigan Central Company having taken it in hard. It will strike the Missouri, near the mouth of the Platte river, end is, undoubtedly the great natural route from New York to the Pacific. Let your capitalists and others look at the map of the country and consider this great fact. route from and others look at the map of the country and others look at the map of the country and others look at the map of the country and throughout our this great fact.

General health and prosperity prevail throughout our entire State.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Stn: Having seen in your paper the document referred to in the subjoined communication, it would gratify many of your readers to see in it likewise this correction of the misstatements on which it was founded. It seems that the famous cases decided by our Secretary of State had no existence. Mr. Morris is a Dutch clergyman of the strictest veracity. Mr. Randali must have been imposed upon by his informants. His zeal for toleration, though very commendable, was not called for by any occurrences in either Rensselaer or Washington County. More justice would have been done to the Protestant inhabitants of those counties, if the Secretary had investigated the facts before issuing a paper which might permanently fasten an unde-served stigma. A future historian will probably search the public offices of our State for the purpose of anthenticating facts in relation to our religious freedom during this cen-tury, and, finding this document of Secretary Randall without any correction will naturally conclude that there must have been very ample occasion for its strictures, and that the school guardians in those districts must have been intelerant bigots! The Hon. Secretary, it is presumed, did not intend to fix such a reproach upon any class of his fel-low citizens: but may not such be the effect of with the has written and published with all the solemn form and au-

therity of his office?

tibany, Dec. 22 1930
THE REV. DR. QUIGLEY'S COMPLAINT.
TO THE STATE SCPERINTENDERY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
The undersigned, a resident of Washington County, N.
Y, and having a pastoral charge in Ession, in said county, desires to set the public right in respect to facts alleged in the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Quigley, Catholic priest of Schaphticoke, Remselaer county. N. Y, male to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and published generally in the locular and religious papers in November last. In that couplaint it is set forth "that in most of the common schools in portions of Remselaer and Washington counties, the religion and faith of Catholic children are interfered with by being compelled to join in prayers, and to read and commit portions of the version of the Bible, of which the Catholic Church disapproves." It is the full conviction of the undersigned that this allegation is unfounded, defamatory, and entirely unworthy of credit, and this persuasion is based on the following reasons:

1. Because it is inconsistent with the spirit of toleration exercised toward Catholics by the inhabitants of said counties. Generally, in the families dissenting from the Catholic Churcle. Catholics are employed as hired men and women, and they are seer compelled to attend the family prayers, worship, or religious meetings of ther employers, or even to keep the Sabbath, the Lord forgive his people this sin.) which, according to the higher law, (Exodus xx. 10.) heads of families should require of them. Furthermore, the Catholic families that live in the rarel districts generally occupy houses on estates that are owned by the said dissenting families; but they are not only tolerated, but are frequently assisted in various ways by them to secure and enjoy the rights and privileges of Catholic worship. Such is, confessedly, the universal spiritof toleration prevailing in reference to Catholics; and it is therefore incredible "that there are portions of Romsselaer and "Washington counties where, in mo

to know where such a school can be found but the reverend complainant himself.

3. Because instances have occurred in the common
schools, in said counties, where Catholies have been so
far indulged as to have the faith and doctrines of their
Church taught to their children in school hours, by teachers who, by profession, belonged to dissenting Churches.
In District No. 5, town of Cambridge, Washington County,
in the summer of 1251, (the writer is informed by credible
witnesses), the common school teacher, Miss S.—, (educated in Cambridge hat at that time connected with

In District No. 5, town of Cambridge, Washington County, in the summer of 1851, (the writer is informed by credible witnesses,) the common school teacher, Miss S——, (educated in Quaker belief, but at that time connected with the Methodist Church,) in compliance with the request of Catholic parents, directed the studies and heard the recitations of their son, a pupil of her school, in acquiring the doctrines of Catholic Church, in school hours. The book used by the the boy was a catechism, approved of and in use among the people who belong to the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Quigley.

4. Because the instance of compulsion specifically designated by the complainant, in which the teacher and trustees of a common school in South Easton were jointly concerned, in the summer of 1853, is a gross fabrication. Miss Margaret Gifford, the teacher of said school, whom the complainant so unscrupalously drags before the public, is a young lady of the first respectability, and has no tendency whatever in her disposition or feelings to intolorance, arising from her peculiar religious views or occlesionatical connections. She is not a member of any church, and has not been educated in the faith of any particular sect or denomination. As her mind is unbiassed, her character irreproachable, her testimony is entirely reliable. She states that William Calleghan the Catholic pupil, whom she is represented by the complainant "as having "chastised severely with her ferule, and then ignominatorally "expelled from her school," for having declined to read out of the version of the Biblo objected to by Catholics, commenced attending her school Thursday, April 21, 1833; that he brought with him a Testament of the version of King James, (printed, as she believes, by the American Bible Society,) and read out of it, without making any objection, until Mondey morning, Angust sth, when he declined to read out of the Testament, of the day, not requiring him to read out of the Testament, in order that she might confere with the boy. She saked

to read out of the Testament, in order that she might confer with her father as to what course she should pursue with the boy. She saked his advice, and he told her "that if it was the wish of the boy's parents not to have him "read in the Testament, not to oblige or compel him." The next day, August 2th, he again declined reading out of the Testament, and she then asked him if it was the wish of his parents for him not to read. He replied "that "ke did not know." Other questions which she put to him were replied to very impertinently. She then gave him two blows with a ferule, for his impackace, and not for his retusing to read in the Testament. He then arose, and said profanely. "By God, if this is the way you are "agoing to use me. I will leave the school." She then told him to go, which he did, and returned no more.

She testifies that he said not a word to her about "the precepts of his religion or the orders of his parents," and that

She testifies that he said not a word to her about "the pre-cepts of his religion or the orders of his parents," and that he never declined to read the Testament on "the plea [as "was set forth by the complainant] that he was a Catholic, "and did not believe in any but the Catholic Bible." She declares that she did not consult the Trustees of the school, but her father, who was not one of them; that ori-ginally they are in no way concerned in the transaction, and that the only connection which they have with it is that which the complainant has been the instrument of forming by his representations to the State Superin-tendent.

She also states that there was a case of exemption from

She also states that there was a case of exemption from the reading of the Testament objected to, in her school, at the time the difficulty with the pupil Calleghan occurred. The facts of this case are as follows: A boy from another Catholic family commenced attending her school April 18, 1835, and read in the disapproved Testament with the other pupils, without objection being made by him or his parents, until May 6th, when his aster began to come. When she entered the school, the parents made request by the grit that their children should not read in the Testament, and from that moment the boy read no more in it, nor was the girl required in a single instance to do violence to her conscience, and to disregard the precepts of her religion, by reading in the Testament objected to by her parents.

harens.

This statement Miss Margaret Gifford made to the undersigned, Monday, Dec. 5, 1833, in her father's house in South Restor, in the presence of other members of the family, and it was then, as she dictated it, committed to writing. It will be seen from it, that the Rev. Dr. Quireling and interfarence with the faith and relition in October. Our people are paying great attention to stock, and in a few years we shall be able to exhibit as ince cattle and horses as any State in the Uclon. Immigration this season has been immense, it being variously estimated that from fifty to one handred thousand people have come into lows to make their residence within the

unfortunate selection. The legitimate inference to be drawn from the failure of his specified locality to ansain his charges against the common schools in Washington and Rensselaer Counties is, that if the very portion of the country of Washington, and the school selected by himself, will not justify his complaint, that the other schools in other districts, respecting which his information is less clear and declaive, for it must be presumed that he has presented his strongest case of school interference with the religion of Catholic children, should be whally exempted from the allegations contained in his complaint. The Dr. has been misnformed, and greatly deceived; and we hope that his experience in this instance will be useful hereafter in leading him to be more cautious in complaining to the State Superintendent about the intelerance Catholic children are subjected to in American common schools, on the information of a boy, maddened by the ferule of his teacher, which had been applied to him for his saucy langange, and who was prompted by his anger to misrepresent her, in order to excite against her the odium of his parents.

We flatter ourselves that the information now spread.

We flatter ourselves that the information now spread

We flatter ourselves that the information now spread before the public in reference to the toleration extended to Catholic children in common schools, may operate to check the Hon. State Superintendent in giving unnecessary decisions in reference to the treatment which such children should receive; since it is so evident that the trustees, and teachers generally, understand that praying to God, joining in prayers addressed to Him, and reading His Holy Word, are not sectarian, and might be allowed in common schools; but that those non sectarian practices should not be forced upon children whose faith and religion forbid them to read a Bible and to join in prayers that are not sectarian. And that hon, gentleman, therefore, is entitled to receive the pleasing assurance that his excellent decision, which was ably drawn and promptly furnished at the call of the complainant—whose zeal led him to shield the rights of children, which he feared they might be led to abandon should they be familiarized to the reading of a Testament which is not sectarian—(which rights neither the boy Calleghan nor his parents appear to have had any zeal to preserve, until his conscientious scruples were aroused by an impulsive log imparted to his mind, by some cause unknown, Sabbath, August 7th, 1823) is fully appreciated, and will be duly respected; as it advocates principles of forbearance and justice which have been well and long understood, and generally practiced by most of the trustees and teachers in the common schools in Washington and Rensselaer Counties; and which especially controlled the action of those who had the care of the common school in South Easton, in the summor of 1853.

The Catholic population in said counties, therefore, may

The Catholic population in said counties, therefore, may dismiss their fears as to any maltreatment their children will receive in the common schools, since the State Super intendent assures them of his protection, and they have a sufficient guaranty in the intelligence, forbearing, tolerant, inoffensive character of the people, that the exercise of his power will be unnecessary.

HENRY MORRIS.

Bushri's Eridge, Dec. 8, 1833.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

REALITIES OF CHINESE LIFE.

REALITIES OF CHINESE LIFE.

BY THE REV. MR. SYLE.

This was the subject of the lecture on Tuesday evening before the Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Syle, of the Chinese Mission.

The lecturer apologized for the imperfections of his discourse, he having been called upon only yesterday to take the place of Bishop Williams, who was prevented from faifilling his engagement by illness. The apology was unnecessary, for the almost extemporaneous performance proved one of the most interesting of the course. The speaker, who since 1845 has been stationed as a missionary at Shenghai, spoke of the change which has taken place in the amount of general knowledge upon China, and of the fact that regular advices from that country now appear in our newspapers instead of the tales and sketches, indicrous and grotesque, which once formed the staple of their Chinese matter. The country was described as truly magnificent, nearly as large as the United States, containing 300,000,000 of people, nearly a third of earth's population, under the rule of the longest established government in existence, speaking or rather using a common language, jealous and exclusive in their intercourse with other nations.

The treaty of 1842, at the close of the Opium War,

The treaty of 1842, at the close of the Opium War, The treaty of 1842, at the close of the Opium War, opened five ports to foreign intercourse. Other treaties with France and the United States followed. From that time China was open to the establishment of Christian Rissions, and he the speaker) went out. His lecture, therefore, would be the simple lessons taught by his own observation and experience. He then spoke first of the Government: The Emperor, at Pekita, is absolute; beneath him eighteen Governors, or rather Satraps, as they correspond almost precisely to those aucient Persian dignitaries, rule the eighteen Provinces; below whom, in turn, are the various orders of Mandarius. There is no Legislative body whatever. If in any Province some new law is needed, a

while were if in any Province some new has is needed, a Satrap sends in a petition to that effect to the Emperor, which is referred to the Board or Barcan, and, if approved of, a single word to that effect written upon it gives it legal force, and it is sent back to the Satray whence it came, who receives it and puts it in execution, when it is his good pleasure so to do. All officers of Government receive their appointment directly from the Emperor, and are dependent upon him. There is nothing which in any case resembles election—no hereditary noblity—no darin holds office in his native place, but every office-holder, down to the meanest constable, is from some other people among whom he dwells, a strong seprit due corpt taking its place, and separating the new official completely from his fellow men.

Again, every public officer in China is responsible for any breach of the laws within the limits of his authority, and whether constable, Satrap is liable to punishment and loss of office in case his vipilance is insufficiently prevent crime. Consequently, it is the interest of officials to conceal all breaches of the law. The constable hysee up a crime if he can; if not his superior does, and his superior in turn, and so on. Again, the entire Government is carried on by a system of checks and espionage—for instance, there are the case; if not his superior does, and his superior in turn, and so on. Again, the entire Government is carried on by a system of checks and espionage—for instance, there are five chief Mandarins in Shanghai, each a spy upon the others. When a Commissioner is sent from Irking to any particular province, a spy is attached to his train. The first thing done on reaching the place of destination, therefore, is for Pleniploteniary and any other senses and province, a spy is attached to his train. The speaker was once in danger upon the reversible considerable shapes of the confiderable shapes of the province of carmination of witnesses, all proceedings being carried on by written pleadings, bu

the time of the Christian era a commission was sent west to learn about the advent of the greater teacher, of whom, by some means, a tradition existed in China. This commission went no further than India, and carried back Boodhism, which, as it has some heart in it, is the best form of religion for the people of China. It is carious that this resembles Romanism in its rites and coremonies. Resaries are used in prayer, bells in the temples, holy water, masses are anid. There are monks and nans, and the priests are tonsured. Funeral ceremonies were described, many of which are founded upon a belief in Metempsychosis. Mr. Syle gave some instances of this belief. An old beggar supposed he was born blind because in a former state of existence he was a thief, robber for murderer. An Albino servant was supposed by his fellow servant to have been a sheep; a young man purchased an ox, and carefully tended and fed him until he died, having been told that the soul of his father was in that animal. The effect of this belief is extremely degrading and ruinous to all higher aspirations. The worship of ancestors, the universal idolatry, the politicness of the people—equal if not superior to that of the French—deference to age, marriage, some points in the life of the Chinese merchants, and the language written and spoken, were successively touched upon.

In speaking of the education of makes, he stated that after passing successfully the first paramical in the stated that after passing successfully the first paramical in the life of the chinese may be set as the stated that after passing successfully the first paramical in the life of the chinese may be set as the stated that after passing successfully the first paramical in the life of the chinese may be set as the stated that after passing successfully the first paramical calculations.

were successively touched upon.

In speaking of the education of males, he stated that after pussing successfully the first examination, they take a degree which exempts them from punishment by the civil authorities. A second degree makes a man eligible

LECTURE ON SCOTTISH HISTORY AND MUSIC.

LECTURE ON SCOTTISH HISTORY AND MUSIC.

AT MR. OUTRAM.

Mr. Outram of Glasgow, delivered the first of three lectures on Historical Events from the year 1625 to 1745, on Tuesday evening, in the front room of Stayvesant Institute. The room was well filled by a highly respectable audience, and Mr. O. commenced at 8 o'clock by reading a review of the times of Charles I and Cromwell, and the civil wars of Scotland, the Battle of Marston Moor, sarrender of Charles II, and concluded My describing the Revolution of Charles II, and concluded by describing the Revolution of Charles II, and concluded by describing the Revolution of these. The lecture was interspersed by the following Scotch sirs and songs, the first of which—"General Les-"lie's March"—was given very effectively by Mr. Carris, the musical conductor of the evening, who, before conmencing, apologized to the company for attempting a Scotch song (as he was an American) while there was a scelebrated and favorite Scotch singer in the room. [Mr. Curtis alluded, we believe, to Mr. Circhagh.] Two young ladics and a gentleman sang the "Bonny Home of Airlie," "Over the Water to Charlie, "Awa, Whigs, awa," and "Carl an' the King come"—the latter of which Mr. Ourram assisted in, and afterward sang "Lillibuliero," the dlitty, it was said, that whistled King James out of he kingdom. The lecture was interesting but not very well delivered. The next lecture is on the reign of William and Mary, and takes place next Saturday evening.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The body of David Jones, MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The body of David Jones, of Andover, was found in a clump of woods near the line between Lawrence and that town. The deceased, on the Wednesday previous to the great snow storm, went to Lawrence to procure some provisions. On his way back it is supposed that he became bewildered in the storm, wandered from the road and dued from exhaustion. His dog accompanied him, and several days after his death attracted the attention of some men who were breaking out the road, and who, following the dog into the woods, found the body of Mr. Jones. The deg had been Sx days, it is supposed, without food, waiting for his master to rise. The snow was pawed away from the body, and the faithful creature had apparently laid upon it. [Boston Tray.]

The Weather at the South.—The Natchilockes Chronicle of the 24th ult, has the following item:

"On Thesday we were visited with a snow storm, which centinue d for five or six hours, clothing everything, in the meanwhile, with which it came in contact with the livery of winter."

The Baton Rouge Vis a Vis of the 28th, speaking of the

The Baton Rouge First Vision the Sada, peaching of the recent cold weather along the coast, says:

"We have had some pretty severe weather; but it was expected by most of our planters, and those who had not imshed rolling had prepared themselves for the freeze by carefully windrowing their came, by which means but litwill be lest."

The colipse of the San on the 30th of November last excited considerable attention at Callao, (in Peru.) At 31 collect in the afternoon the colipse was nearly total, a very small spot being visible. All the streets of Callao were the aspect of death like gloominess; a shade of gloom marked every countenance, which were away as the collect present of the collect of

At Lexington, Ky., Luther C. Cushing, a young man, was shot and killed by William H. Weigart, because, in a confectionery store, he patted Weigart's wife on the back, asking her "what will you have, pretty ?" She was very indignant, and refused to accept Cushing's apology that he mistook her for an acquaintance. Weigar is holden for murder. MISSISSIPEL-Ad ses received at Washington announce

that Albert G Brown has received the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from 4th of March last.

THE LATE MURDER OF DR. LUTENER IN BROADWAY

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER.

The death by violence of Dr. W. R. T. Lutener, at his effice corner of Broadway and Grand st, which we noticed in our edition of yesterday morning, was the subject of investigation yesterday, before Coroner Gamble and a jury of nine citizens. Much important testimony was taken, a ful report of which we give below. There seems now to be no doubt that Dr. L. was willfully murdered, and the testimony seems more to point to Mrs Hays than to her hus band, both of whom are under arrest on suspicion of hav ing committed the deed. They, however, seemed perfectly calm during the course of the investigation, and manifested

no fears of its result in their favor.

Mary Lutener, sworn says—Deceased was born in Durham, England, and was 31 years of age, and resided at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty eighth st. and Fourthaw, Harlem, I have been married to him six years; at eight o'clock yesterday my husband left Harlem for his place of business, between three and four months age my husband became acquainted with the Hays family; the dector visited their bouse, he might have known him through passing in cars, before; on the first afteracon of his acquaintance he went to Dr. Phillip a house with Mr. Hays house one evening as Mrs. Hays was sick, having braised her knee by falling out of a Harlem car; the dector came to see me home. I having been there all day, and brought some medicine for her, he at the time being in stitendance upon her professionally; the dector and Mr. Hays played dominoes and they had adispute about the game and it ended by throwing up the dominoes, and we left and went home; afterward, we went back to Haya's house, asl Mrs. Hays was running from one room to another, threshening to take poison; my husband tried all he could to make peace, and Mr. Hays said he would call and see us the next morning, but did not do so; Mr. H. went out at 8 o'clock and the doctor left at 10 c'clock; after H. Isd home, Mrs. H. sent her servant girl around to the doctor, saying she wanted to see him immediately; the doctor and remarks and went to the City with the doctor; and returned the vening to our house became and the doctor of the remains but went to the City with the doctor; the remained in our house about a week attempts the first words Mrs. H. said wore, "I'm going to "leave;" the doctor wished her to stay until her hasbad returned: Mrs. H. would not remain, but went to the City with the doctor; she remained in our house about a week attempts a first words Mrs. H. said wore, "I'm going to "leave;" the doctor when he accused the life of the doctor; I did as a see this, but the doctor to show his Hays wis the doctor remained in the oliowing morning with the doctor;

ing an apology; Hays wrote the following on a piece of paper:

"I do not believe that any illicit intercourse has been had between my wife and W. R. T. Lutener.

(Signed)

Dated Dec. 22, 1853.

I saw Mr. H. write the above in the presence of his wife, and Mr. H. handed it to me: this was about two or three weeks ago; I did not see her again until last Satarday marring: she had been to the office on Friday; the doctor seet is note to her on Friday night, she having been to his office and asked him for those papers; she came to our house on that evening and asked the girl if the doctor was up, the girl said "yea"; she then left and said she would call again in a few minutes; she did go but the doctor had left hause when told this, are said she did not believe it. I told her if she wanted to see the doctor she must